

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1884.

No. 11.

LOCAL.

ROADS good.
COAL oil \$1.50 per gal.
ALMOST a thaw yesterday.
BACHELOR's ball on the 25th.
PARLIAMENT meets on Thursday next.
GOOD sleighing all the way from Calgary.
SIX establishments in town brew hop beer.
MAIL closes at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

CHIEF factor Hardisty left for Calgary on Wednesday.

THE first lamb of the season in H. McKay's flock this week.

GRIP's almanac for 1884 arrived this mail. Funny as usual.

AD. McPHERSON left for Red Deer and Calgary on Sunday last.

"As the days begin to lengthen so the cold begins to strengthen."

St. Joachim's church has been sheeted outside with dressed lumber.

THE Regina Leader is now half its former size, printed on two pages.

NINE cents a bushel for threshing this year with Lamoureux's machine.

TELEGRAPH line not working to Battleford owing to the warm weather.

D. MACRAE and J. Edmundson left on a trip to the Pembina on Wednesday.

P. TATE received a rabbit robe from Slave lake by the last H.B.Co. packet.

Two teams left on Monday for the woods to haul saw logs for the H.B.Co.

FISH at Pigeon lake are becoming scarcer. Price at the lake \$3.50 per hundred.

FOUR inches of snow fell on Saturday night last. Roads are drifted considerably.

D. McKINLEY and S. D. Mulkins returned from their exploring tour on Tuesday.

PEACE river H.B.Co. packet left on Tuesday morning. Dr. McKay accompanied it.

THE mail gained a day on schedule time this trip notwithstanding the heavy roads.

A. D. OSBORNE and T. Smith returned from an exploring trip to the eastward on Friday.

F. GREENWOOD arrived from Calgary on Thursday evening with D. McLeod's stage.

GRAIN has been coming to mill a little more lively this week, but little or none has been sold.

A train of five sleighs left on Tuesday for Victoria with freight for J. A. McDougall & Co's.

THE Rat Portage Progress has had a head put on it—a decided improvement on the former one.

THE mild weather of the past week was in pleasing contrast to the bitter cold of the week before.

WORK is being pushed on the H.B.Co. grist mill. It is expected to be running during the present month.

THE H.B.Co. are purchasing a fresh supply of fish at Pigeon lake to fill their Indian department contract.

REPORTED that the price of cattle at Bow river and further south has decreased about 30 per cent. since last fall.

PAUL FAYANT arrived from Calgary on Monday with freight for F. D. Wilson. He was sixteen days on the way.

D. B. WILSON, of Sturgeon river, north side, dug a well since New Year's getting plenty of excellent water at sixteen feet.

THE two lumber camps near the White Mud are in full blast, and fairly tearing the bone out. Opposition is the life of trade.

THE cold snap of last week was hard on some of the cellars and may cause an increase in the price of potatoes for spring delivery.

A DETACHMENT of police have been camped on the south side, opposite the H. B. fort, for the past few days. Whiskey peddlers attention.

J. GIBSON's team fell through the ice at the mouth of the White Mud, on Wednesday last when on the way to Pigeon lake. They were got out without injury.

POTATOES \$1.50 per bushel, carrot, \$2.50, onions \$2.50, barley flour per cwt. \$4, wheat shorts 24c per lb., wheat bran 14c per lb., native wheat flour \$7 per sack.

DON't forget the annual meeting of the Edmonton agricultural society on Wednesday afternoon next in the school house. Election of officers and general discussion.

P. McCALLUM and R. Fullerton left on Wednesday for Beaver lake to erect a building for Major Butler. The building is to be of log, 20x20, sheeted inside and out with lumber, story and a half high.

ANXIOUS enquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Pearce, inspector of land agencies, who was expected here this winter to settle disputes as to claims. So far there are no tidings of him.

A LETTER received by Mr. Jas. McKernan from the department of the Interior lately stated that the odd sections in the neighborhood of Edmonton were not for sale, having been reserved for railroad purposes.

THE bell at the Methodist parsonage was rung at about one o'clock on Wednesday morning by some person desirous of amusing himself by annoying others. A charge of buckshot awaits the next practical joker.

A HORSE belonging to R. Vance, of Onion lake, was strangled in the stable on Tuesday morning last. It was one of the team which took the prize in the class of native horses in the agricultural exhibition here last fall.

MAIL arrived on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, in charge of J. Bird and W. H. McKenny. Three sleighs with six sacks of mail. Snow deep and road bad as far as Saddle lake, Road good from Saddle lake to Edmonton.

W. F. BREDIN will remain at Calgary all winter engaged in the coal business. The Climax is the name of the mine which will be worked. It is on Pine creek, south of Calgary, and turns out the best coal yet put on the Calgary market.

HAY has been offered at \$4 a ton in the stack, five miles from town, \$8 delivered. Beef 13c to 18c per lb., fresh pork 15c per lb., barley 75c, wheat \$1.25 to \$1.75, oats 4c per lb., turnips 30c per bushel, beets \$1, chopped barley \$2.50 per hundred.

THE marriage of Corporal Leperhon to Miss Lamoureux at Ft. Saskatchewan last week had quite a military air. Capt. Gagnon was groomsmen and a mounted escort of six police under Sgt Geldert attended the wedding party to and from the church.

EDMONTON has not generally been put up as a place for horned stock to winter out, but nevertheless a small and select band has been pasturing in the streets for the past week or two, one of them taking the part of Swiss, or some other kind of bell ringer.

At the regular annual election of officers of L.O.L. 1506, the following officers were duly installed: A. McLeod, W.M.; T. G. Ross, D. M.; R. McKernan, Treas.; W. J. Walker, Sec.; T. Jackson, chaplain; W. Carscadden, J. McMunn, D. B. Wilson, J. Fraser, P. O'Reilly, A. Reid, D. of C.

THE Sturgeon river settlers think of petitioning for a post office. The settlement is a large one and absorbs a good deal of mail matter, while the distance from the Edmonton post office is no small affair. A continuation of the St. Albert mail route, about 8 miles, would answer all purposes.

IN the fall when the numerous survey parties were discharged everything looked as though there would be a great many men out of employment during this winter. The winter is now nearly half over and men are getting scarce, but wages are still very low, ranging from \$26 to \$30 a month.

ONE of the principal topics for discussion at the annual meeting of the agricultural society should be the getting up a carload or two of good Fyfe wheat for seed in the spring. The time has come when native flour will have to compete against the imported article and for this to be done successfully the best wheat is necessary.

IN the case of McLeod vs. Dowler—action to replevin wood cut on the claim which afterward became Dowler's property by McLeod, and which had been sold and delivered by Dowler—which was tried at the summer sittings of the district court, judgment being reserved at the time, arrived some weeks ago in favor of the defendant, Dowler.

THE Stoney's are preparing to remove from near Bear's hill to Battle river at the mouth of Wolf creek in the spring. They will take a reserve there which will extend up the river from the mouth of the creek. The Methodist missionary society will erect a mission school house and teacher's residence at or near the new reserve. The school will be in charge of Mr. J. Nelson, now of Pigeon lake.

THE following list of fur prices offered by Joseph Ullman the great fur buyer of St. Paul, arrived last mail: Mink 75c to \$1; marten \$1.25 to \$2.50; otter \$7; beaver per lb \$2; fisher \$5 to \$9; cross fox \$3 to \$4; silver grey fox \$15 to \$40; red fox \$4.60; kit fox 50c; wolverine \$3 to \$4; timber wolf \$2.50; prairie wolf 75c to \$1; lynx \$2 to \$3; wild cat 50c; house cat 10c to 15c; skunk 50c to 60c; muskrat tail 8c to 9c, winter 10c to 11c; kits 3c to 4c; badger 75c; black bear \$10; cub \$4 to \$5; brown bear \$8; cub \$4; grizzly bear \$8; cub \$4; raw deer skins 20c to 21c a pound.

BROUSSAU & CUNNINGHAM's thresher is now running below town and will finish the crop in this part before leaving. The toll is ten cents a bushel cash. All the other machines, except Cust's, are laid up.

MR. TAYLOR, meteorological observer, is now provided with one of the H.B.Co. cannon with which he proposes to announce the correct time to the citizens once a week, if the aforesaid citizens will pay for the necessary powder. As the total expense would be not more than \$12 a year and as the convenience resulting would be great there is little doubt the needful will be forthcoming. He will give either railway, standard or mean time as the parties who provide the powder desire.

AS is generally known the C.P.R. at one time advertised or allowed to be advertised on their behalf that they would carry Red Fyfe wheat for seed purposes over their lines free of charge in order to encourage the growth of that variety. Not long ago Norris & Carey sent east to Portage la Prairie for six bushels of Red Fyfe, to be shipped to Calgary, but on its arrival at that point instead of the grain being delivered free of freight charge, a shipping bill which read 5 sacks of wheat, 300 lbs. weight, charges \$3.50, was presented and had to be paid before the grain could be taken out of the car. On being remonstrated with the agent said he knew the C.P.R. had advertised to carry such grain free but he was ordered to collect for this grain and must do it. Will somebody please explain?

THE ordinance respecting partnerships, passed at the late session of the North-West council, provides that within six months after the passage of the ordinance all partnerships in existence at the time of such passage, must be registered, with the name of the firm and the names and residences of the individual members thereof, and the term for which the partnership is to exist, under a penalty of a fine of \$100. Partnerships formed after the passing of the ordinance must be registered within six months after the formation of such partnership and all changes in the partnership must be registered within a similar term under a similar penalty. Any single individual using the name of a firm or company must register as before mentioned. A person registered as a partner is liable as such until he or his partners have made a new declaration of partnership. A member of a firm who has not been registered is held liable as though he had done so, and a firm that has not registered is also liable individually or collectively as though they had. The registration fee is 50c.

THE past summer was exceptionally cold and dry in the Peace river district and consequently crops were lighter than usual but the sample of wheat, oats and barley was as good as ever. Potatoes suffered more than anything else. Winter set in and about a foot and a half of snow fell in the latter part of October. A very cold snap occurred between the 20th and 29th of November, the thermometer ranging from 35 to 52 below for that time. Warm weather then set in, the thermometer rising sometimes to 40 above zero, which continued until the 11th of December. During this time several heavy showers of rain occurred and the snow was taken off in many places, especially near the Smoky river, and a thick crust of ice was formed. Cold weather continued from the 11th up to the present time. The temperatures given are those of the upland and not of the valley where all former observations were taken, the instruments having been placed in the hands of Mr. J. A. B. Milton at his claim in rear of Dunvegan. Rabbits are very plentiful. Moose were plentiful last summer, but are scarce this winter, whether because they have left the country or because of the difficulty of hunting on account of the crust it is hard to say.

THOMAS Drewes, who murdered Patrick Maloney at Rat Portage last January, and was serving a seven year's sentence in penitentiary in consequence, hanged himself in his cell lately.

Wheat is worth 80c in Winnipeg, 75c in Emerson, 70c at Brandon, 65c at Carberry, a rise of from five to ten cents a bushel since the farmers' agitation commenced.

THE Emerson Farmers' union declares against railway monopoly and the present customs tariff; and in favor of the land for the people and the building of elevators.

A legal gentleman named Howard, of the firm of Kirchoffer & Howard, Brandon, skipped out lately with \$15,000.

THERE is a difficulty as to the amalgamation of the rival Hudson bay railway companies.

THE bank of Canada, Winnipeg, has applied for a charter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.—Came on my premises at St. Albert, near S. Cunningham's place, an aged white horse, with indistinct brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. E. GLADIEU.

LOST.—On the night of the dance at H. Fraser's, between there and the Edmonton hotel, two horse blankets, a cushion and a robe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with C. Patterson at the Edmonton hotel.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the prize of a good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

On and after the first instant the reduced subscription price will take effect, and parties who have paid in advance will be credited for the unexpired portion of the time at the new rate.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or \$4 a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP.

Proprietors.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 12, 1884.

SPECULATIVE SQUATTING.

In the blue book containing the report of the North-West lands department for '82, the principle is laid down that only those who reside upon and make their livings from the land are entitled to the privileges of homesteaders. This is a part of the great scheme for doing away with speculative squatting, that greatest of all the curses of the North-West (?) To this end the southern reserve, the mile belt reserve, the town site reserves, the colonization reserves and every other imaginable kind of reserve has been made, and every delay, injustice, or extortion practiced by the department have had this one never-failing excuse. Everything that has been done contrary to the public interest, contrary to common sense, contrary to private rights or public reason has been rendered necessary by the "wiles" of the terrible squatter. No doubt by this time the innocent strangers of Ontario imagine that the speculative squatter is a dark complexioned individual wearing horns and cloven feet, who, were it not for the extraordinary exertions of the lands department, would at the present time be occupying each available quarter-section in the North-West and standing off the intending settler with a ten pronged pitchfork.

The squatter, it may be remarked, is a person who, before the establishment of a land office takes a claim in surveyed or unsurveyed land and instead of holding it by entry in a lands office holds it by right of possession such as arises from residence or improvement. It will be seen from this that the squatter must either reside upon and cultivate his land or employ some one else to do so, for if he does not maintain his claim the land may be taken by another, in which case danger or trouble from the original squatting ceases. Of course all squatters and indeed all persons who acquire lands by any means, which they expect will increase in value, are speculators.

Speculative squatters proper are of two classes, those who hold the land without permanent residence and those who happen to strike on a location valuable as a location besides its value as a farm. Both of these come under the head of speculative squatters and both are held to be in the last degree detrimental to the welfare of the community. The sin in the case of the first mentioned class is that they keep actual residents off the land and as it is better that the land should be owned and worked by persons residing on it, in so far they are a hindrance to the full development of the country. While everyone will agree that it would be better that no land should pass out of the hands of the government except into the hands of those who will reside upon and cultivate it, when it is remembered that at least 30,000,000 acres of the lands of the North-West have already been placed in the hands of non-resident speculators who only hold them for sale, and that half the remainder is held by government for the same purpose the harm done by the occasional non-resident squatter in proportion of the whole amount of harm that has been done by the wholesale reservation of lands from settlement of any kind is really insignificant and in no way commensurate with the outcry raised against him. Supposing, however, that the evils of speculative purchasing and speculative squatting were locking up equal quantities of the public land from actual settlement, from which evil would the country suffer most? The evil in both cases is that land in the hands of a person whose main object is speculation in the land itself and not in the produce of it is not likely to be made to yield the quantity of produce and therefore of money value which it would do were it in the hands of a person whose main object was making money

out of this produce, and the country is the poorer by the amount of the difference. In the case of purchased land in nine cases out of ten the purchase is made with the full intention of letting the land lie idle from year to year until such time as the cultivation and settlement of other land shall increase the speculators land sufficiently in value to make it worth his while to sell. The speculative squatter on the other hand must spend money in improvements on his land and must raise crop in order to hold his claim until the land office is established and he can make his entry as a homesteader, and when that is done he ceases to be a speculative squatter and becomes a homesteader under all the iron-clad restrictions that the land office can put upon him. Admitting the speculative squatter to have all the evil inclinations that are attributed to him, as between himself and the purchasing speculator, there is the difference that the former must do something to advance the country while the latter does absolutely nothing. Besides, the speculative squatter can only be such until the government establishes a land office, while the speculative purchaser remains for all time. If the issue were really between the actual and the purely speculative settler or squatter the voice of everyone would be justly raised against the latter. But it is not to protect the actual settler from his machinations that the thunder of the lands department is directed at his head, it is to protect the speculative purchasers, the grazing companies and the colonization societies, that all the hubbub is raised. The prairie is wide enough as yet for all the settlers speculative or otherwise who have come to it, it is only when a whole country side is granted to a non-resident company, and they find that one or more enterprising squatters are on the ground ahead of them, that the plain gets narrow and there is not room for all. Every squatter is then a speculative squatter and all must go if they can be made to.

Although the principal outcry is raised against the merely non-resident squatter, the second class mentioned is the one that it is really desired to catch—the men who happened to secure claims especially valuable, on or near a prospective town site. The fact that a poor private individual should have the opportunity to make a fortune out of the North-West land except by hard work, was a thought unbearable. In order that no one should do so the mile belt and town site reserves were declared in advance of the location of the railway line, and some of those who had innocently settled far from the original line of road found themselves classed as speculative squatters, and proscribed as enemies of the state. Matters have not turned out as was expected. The towns have been a fizzle and the railroad land is not in such demand as it was expected to be. But supposing everything had turned out as prosperously as was expected and supposing each individual section in the mile belt and the town site reserves had been taken up by speculative or other squatters and realized on at full value, what injury would have occurred to anyone. The money certainly would not have passed directly into the government treasury but a great deal of it ultimately would. In the meantime it would have benefited trade and the news that Tom, Bill, Harry or Jack, who had gone to the North-West without a cent, had made his fortune out of land would have spread throughout the country and the result would have been a greatly increased immigration which in turn would have increased the value of land in general, the output of produce and the wealth of the country. But when the news has been spread abroad that the before mentioned Tom, Bill, Harry and Jack, who settled near the railroad line in the North-West has been unable to get his land, has become poorer instead of richer in the North-West or perhaps has left it altogether, what so natural as that immigration should be turned to another channel, and the value of land lowered accordingly, as has actually been the case. The squatter who strikes out ahead of his fellows and seeks new fields is the man who deserves well of his country. He answers for geological and botanical survey and meteorological observation. He injures no one, inasmuch as he takes up land where no one else would have it before, and it is only right that he should receive every advantage that his enterprise

brings him, and when the government tries to displace him for any cause, they are working themselves as much injury as they are him.

The North-West settler, whether squatter or homesteader, is essentially a speculator. While many come prepared to make a living by hard work all have an eye to the prospect of at some future time acquiring wealth by the natural increase in the value of the land, and this is the principal inducement they have for coming. Take away this prospect as the government has done to a great extent, and immigration receives a check, while the settlers in the country lose heart; especially when they see that while they who have braved hardship and exposure—have actually improved the land and to a certain extent built up the country—are treated as though they had no rights, and others, who have perhaps never seen the country, are afforded every opportunity to speculate in its land. The settler—the man who comes and lives in the country, making and spending his money in it whether he have speculative tendencies or not, whether he be homesteader or squatter, is the man who benefits the country, not the man who perhaps living in England spends so many dollars in the mere purchase of wild land and does nothing more. Squeezing the former too tight for the benefit of the latter is a policy utterly injurious to the country and as shortsighted as that of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

The work done by the colonization companies during the past year is lauded to the skies by the Winnipeg Times. There are, according to this chronicle, twenty-two companies in existence which own 148 townships or 576,000 acres of land. One thousand entries were made on their lands during the past year which may be taken as increasing the population of the territories by 4,000 souls—picked settlers from the old country and Ontario. The companies have spent during the past year \$1,200,000. "Houses and implements have been provided for the settlers at cost price, stores have been established, bridges and roads have been built, cattle have been imported, money has been advanced on easy terms to the new comers who needed it, in short everything that could have been done has been done to promote the welfare of the settlers." Next year the companies are going to bring in 10,000 settlers. All this is very nice. The only fault to it is that it is untrue. In the first place one company alone, the Temperance colonization society, claims to hold 2,000,000 acres of land while the Saskatchewan land and homestead company claims half that amount. It is true they have not made the payments on all this land but they have on part and the remainder is reserved for them, so they say, and surely two such highly respectable organizations would not lie. These two societies then hold six times as much land from settlement as the Times says the whole twenty-two hold. What societies in other parts of the territory have done we are not prepared to say, but the one whose presence we are blessed with, although, doubtless showing more settlement than any other in the territories has not brought in or attempted to bring in a single, solitary settler, picked or otherwise, from Ontario or any other country, four of the townships in their tract having been settled before the colonization swindles were thought of. No houses or implements have been provided for settlers at cost or any other price, no stores have been established, no bridges or roads have been built, no cattle have been imported, no money has been advanced on easy or hard terms to new or old comers and nothing whatever has been done in any way to promote the welfare of the settler. What buildings have been erected have been with the object of injuring not advancing the business centres already established. Of the prospective 10,000 new settlers, for every one that will be brought to this colonization tract by the company ten will be kept away by the fact that the land is in the hands of such a company. Admitting the figures of the Times to be correct, 148 townships and 1,000 entries. It must be remembered that the townships held by these companies are carefully selected and the choicest in the territories, if their statements are to be believed.

In view of this fact, what 148 equally eligible townships in the North-West open for free settlement will not show a greater amount of entries than these. It is a notorious fact that the better class of Canadian settlers avoid these colonization tracts as they would the plague. They know too much about the old Canada company.

AN Ontario paper remarks in reference to the agitation in the North-west: "The early settlers in Ontario met many difficulties and overcame them, not by appealing to the government or threatening to rebel but by persistent perseverance." That Ontario papers as a rule are utterly ignorant of the North-West, its people, its affairs and its history, is now generally understood and admitted but it was scarcely to be expected that any Ontario paper should be so ignorant of Ontario affairs as the above extract would indicate. If it was not by—not threatening, but actual—rebellion and appeals to the British government for justice that the people of Ontario gained the rights they enjoy to-day and freed themselves from a condition precisely similar to that into which the North-West is being rapidly forced, how was it? Did this paper never hear of the rebellion of '37 in both Upper and Lower Canada. Let it enquire of its readers and find out how many of their relatives were driven from the country, imprisoned, transported, shot or hung for taking part in or having sympathy with it—when in fact the exodus to the States was commenced, just as it is being continued now, by a government policy of injustice. It is true that the rebellion itself was unsuccessful. The then rulers of Canada stamped it out in blood, just as those of to-day would stamp out the agitation in the North-West if they could or dared. But on appeals being made to the British government a full measure of justice was granted to the country so distasteful and so contrary to the wishes of the aforesaid rulers and their toadies that to show their venom they burned the parliament buildings in Montreal, and the parliament buildings now at Ottawa are the monument of the fact. To come nearer home: Was it not by armed rebellion coupled with murder, that Manitoba attained the rights she enjoys to-day from the very men who now hold the reins of power at Ottawa. If history is to be taken as a guide, what could be plainer than that without rebellion the people of the North-West need expect nothing while with rebellion successful or otherwise they may reasonably expect to get their rights.

HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

SCHOOL MEETING.

The annual meeting of those interested in the Edmonton public school was held in the school house on Wednesday evening for the purpose of hearing the annual report of the board of trustees and electing a new trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of one of the board, Mr. W. Rowland. The attendance was decidedly small. F. Oliver was elected chairman and J. A. Petrie, secretary.

It having been decided by the trustees that the procedure laid down in the Ontario school law should be followed as far as possible, it was found necessary to elect an auditor of school accounts for the ensuing year.

J. A. McDougall was elected auditor with the understanding that as no auditor was appointed for last year he should audit the accounts of that year also.

J. C. Cameron, secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees submitted the annual financial report as follows: Receipts—balance on hand from previous year, \$56; proceeds of concert \$43.50; total amount of subscriptions paid in \$181.00; government cheques to 31st December, '82, \$225.00, ditto to 31st March, '83, \$75; ditto to 30th June, '83, \$75; ditto to 30th September, '83, \$75; received from Capt. Gagnon for rent of school for election purposes, \$14; total receipts \$688.85. Disbursements—To M. McCauley, being a balance advanced by him to square accounts with Mr. Langrell a former teacher, \$8; for wood on order of trustees \$3; to W. Stiff, salary in full \$350; to D. McLeod ten per cent. interest on note for \$400 still due on building, \$40; to R. Secord on salary \$235; to Jas. McDonald for work on new desks and repairs on old ones \$38; to F. Pagerie for rent of stove and repairs on same \$8; total disbursements \$680, balance on hand \$8.85. Liabilities—balance due R. Secord on salary \$305. Available assets—government cheque now due \$75; amount of unpaid subscriptions to school fund \$129; total \$204, leaving a balance of liabilities over available assets of \$101.

Mr. McCauley for the board of trustees said that towards meeting this deficiency he had received additional subscriptions to the school fund amounting to \$40, and thought that at least \$40 more would be received. Besides there was something over \$100 due from rent of the building for court purposes, which Col. MacLeod had informed him there would be no difficulty in collecting. The bills would be sent off by the next mail. The report was then referred to the auditor for examination.

According to the procedure laid down in the Ontario school act at the first election of trustees the first person elected sits for three years, the second for two and the third for one. As the second annual meeting of the district was held a year ago and no new election took place, it was decided that Mr. Groat whose term of office according to his original election, expired at that time should be considered to have been re-elected for the three following years. D. Ross was elected to fill the vacancy occurring in the board at this meeting.

Mr. Secord being called upon for the teacher's report said that he had not prepared any as he did not know it was required, but would prepare one in full during the coming week. The average attendance for the last quarter of the past year was 324, for the previous quarter 27, for the quarter ending June 30th 22, and for the first quarter of the past year 154. The total number of names on the roll was 76.

M. McCauley said that he in company with the other trustees had visited the school several times and found that the best of order prevailed, the children and teacher appeared to get along very well together and the latter seemed to progress well with their studies. Mr. Secord had given every satisfaction since entering upon the duties of teacher. The method of raising funds now pursued was by subscription list the heading of which bound the subscribers to give the amount set opposite their names each year until a regular school district was organized. No great difficulty had been experienced in the raising of funds for the school as every person seemed to believe that the school should be maintained and to be willing to help towards its maintenance. The wood used by the school had with the exception of the one load mentioned in the report been provided by the parents of children attending school and the necessary supply had been kept up. The debt of \$400 on the school building was in the form of a note given by the trustees to W. Henderson bearing twelve per cent. interest and would be due next March, but it was altogether likely that the note could be renewed. He was in favor of renewing the note until such time as a regular school district was organized.

Rev. D. C. Sanderson said that he had visited the school occasionally and was highly pleased with the appearance of the school, the order kept and the progress of the children in their studies. In these latter the teacher seemed to take pains to inform the children concerning Canada in general and the North-West in particular, which he thought was preferable to merely following the ordinary school books whose information on these subjects was decidedly too limited.

R. McKernan said that he also had visited the school and also was highly pleased with its appearance and the progress of the pupils. He thought it would be beneficial to hold a public examination so that every one could see the progress the children were making and the usefulness of the school. He had at that time told the teacher that he would give a small prize to excite competition in case of an examination. He had not done so up to the present but now would give a double amount.

M. McCauley said that the trustees and teacher had thought of this matter and what stood in the way was the lack of funds to purchase prizes for competition. Mr. Secord had offered to advance the necessary money but with the teacher's salary in arrears the trustees did not feel justified in incurring the expense necessary to purchase suitable prizes. If, however, the meeting provided the funds aside from the teacher's salary, he would be glad to see the examination held.

After some further discussion \$30 was subscribed, to be placed in the hands of the trustees and teacher for expenditure in prizes to be distributed at an examination to be held at the discretion of the teacher and trustees sometime before spring, the money to be paid in during the present month.

J. A. Petrie said he thought the trustees deserved every credit for the manner in which they had carried on the affairs of the school. The education of the young was a benefit to the whole community and to that of the future as well as of the present. In helping forward the cause of education here these gentlemen had been doing no inconsiderable part towards building up and moulding the future greatness of this country. It was satisfactory to know that their efforts had been so successful. The work of education was only in its beginning as yet, but was rapidly spreading throughout the country. As Edmonton had been the first place in the North-West to start a public school, when the time came he hoped that it would also take the lead in the establishment of higher schools and that those who had taken the most active part in the establishment of the present comparatively humble institution would have the satisfaction of seeing and assisting at the inception and prosperous growth of higher education in this place—the result in a great measure of their own present efforts.

The usual and even unusual votes of thanks were passed.

The chairman said that before the meeting closed he would like to give a little personal explanation. All were aware that although matters connected with the school were at the present time running smoothly this was due to the unanimous desire of the people for a school and the efficiency of the trustees who conducted its affairs rather than to the basis upon which the school was organized, which was by no means satisfactory. It was a generally accepted principle that the education of children was a matter of public interest and in ordinary circumstances should be carried on at the public expense. This school was not carried on at the public expense but at the expense of that portion of the public which felt inclined to contribute to wards it. It was desirable that this condition of affairs should be changed and by the organization of a legal school district the trustees be placed in a position to demand as a right what they were now compelled to ask as a favor, that this burden be shifted from the shoulders of the willing few to those of the willing or unwilling all, and each individual be compelled to bear his just proportion. To bring this about it was necessary that an ordinance on the subject should be passed by the North-West council. At the late session of the council he had used his best endeavors towards this end and an ordinance to meet the case had been framed and placed before the Council. All were agreed as to the necessity for such an ordinance but the majority were of the opinion that the council did not at the present time possess the requisite power to pass it and make it operative. It was decided that it should lie in abeyance until next session, by which time it was hoped the necessary power would be received, and in the meantime copies of the proposed ordinance should be printed and distributed throughout the territories for suggestions and amendments. He hoped that although this matter had been delayed for one year the required ordinance would be passed before the next annual meeting, and the public school of Edmonton placed upon a permanent footing.

The meeting then adjourned.

The centennial of the evacuation of New York by British troops was celebrated on Nov. 26th. There was a tremendous amount of processions, orations, fire-works and salutes. The powder for the latter was furnished by a British ship of war lying in the harbor. During the banquet in the evening the health of the Queen of Great Britain, coupled with many compliments was proposed next to that of the president of the United States and drunk standing, amid cheers.

Three thousand Americans and 12,000 English live in Paris—not Paris, Ont.

NOTICES.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED, neatly and quickly, at the Bulletin office.

LOST—The driving wheel of a fanning mill, on Monday, 24th Dec., between R. Logan's and miners' flat. Finder please leave at this office.

NOTICE—All parties indebted to the firm of Bleecker & Hambly are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as the business of said firm is to be closed. **BLEECKER & HAMBLY**. N.B. The office furniture of above firm is for sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. **A. E. FORGET**, clerk of the council.

HANDSOME BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, such as Card Cases, Autograph Albums, Poems, nicely-bound Books of every description for both grown persons and children, Bibles, Hymn Books for all denominations, Chessmen, Checkers and Boards, Dominoes, Inkstands, Pen-racks, Music Rolls and Portfolios, Stereoscopes with views, etc., etc., etc., at the Bulletin office.

NOTICE—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—**GEORGE A. BLAKE**, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. **A. McDONALD & CO.**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. **D. McLEOD**, proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. **W.N.**

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. **H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.**

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on January 6th.

MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wythe, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. **M. McCAULEY.**

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—**A. R. J. Bannatyne**, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. **J. GOODRIDGE**, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. **W.M. WALKER**, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta.—Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Fortage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS**, Proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wheat is 60 and 61 cents in Minnedosa.
Only half a corn crop in Nebraska this season.
Wheat has advanced to 90 cts. a bushel at Brandon.

The Regina Leader is to be reduced in size for the winter.

The Manitoba daily Free Press now comes loaded throughout.

Ottawa asks the government for a grant towards civic expenses.

Ontario Catholics are pressing for an extension of the separate school privilege.

The man arrested at Brandon as Gribbon turns out to be another criminal nearly as bad.

Baker pasha has gone to take command of the Egyptian forces in the Sudan vice Hicks pasha deceased.

Notice is given of an application of the Orange society to the Canadian parliament for incorporation.

The dispute in regard to the western boundary of Ontario has been referred to the privy council of England.

The Australian provinces are moving towards confederation with an eye towards the annexation of New Guinea.

The north of Ireland Orangemen want to fight the land leaguers and are almost in rebellion because the government will not allow them.

France which for a time prohibited the importation of American pork has changed its base on the hog question and the staff of life is again admitted.

The Montreal Witness of December 5th says: "The wholesale trade is simply stagnant at the present time; there is no business movement of any moment to report and the depression is deepening very rapidly."

The Toronto World says that the Souris & Rocky mountain railway company got their line graded from Melbourne to Rapid city last fall expecting to realize enough from municipal bonuses to pay for the work. The bonuses failed to connect and now the navvies are unable to get their pay. The company is in default about \$120,000.

The trades and labor council of Toronto has forwarded a memorial to the minister of Agriculture complaining against the action of the government in assisting pauper immigrants, thereby still further lowering the present low price of labor. The memorialists forget that the protection of home industry is one of the main planks in the platform of the present administration. Why don't they close their eyes and say that everything is all right instead of making trouble like those disloyal settlers in the North-West? Why won't they starve in silence or quietly emigrate to the States? Some people are most unreasonable.

Major Rogers has submitted his official report concerning the route of the C.P.R. line from its present terminus at the summit of the Rockies to the second crossing of the Columbia. The route adopted proceeds from the summit of the Rockies westerly down the Kicking Horse river, 44.70 miles to the Columbia, which it follows in a north-westerly direction nearly 30 miles, until it enters the valley of the Beaver which it follows southerly and westerly 20 miles to the summit of the Selkirk. From this point it descends westerly down the east fork of the Illecili went about 20 miles to a junction with the main stream, which it follows north-westerly 23 miles to the west crossing of the Columbia. There will be eleven crossings of the Kicking Horse river on bridges of 200 feet maximum span. The bridge at the east or first crossing of the Columbia will be 350 and that at the west or second crossing 800 feet in length. The heaviest work is in the upper Kicking Horse about six miles being hard mountain work, with two miles near the mouth of the Kicking Horse. Two miles of the six of the Columbia canyon are also hard. The work in the Selkirk is moderate for mountain work the percentage of rock being unusually small. The maximum curvature is ten degrees. A gradient of 116 feet to the mile for seventeen miles is used in the upper Kicking Horse, and two miles in the lower Kicking Horse. The same gradient is used for sixteen miles in the ascent of the Selkirk and for twenty miles in their descent. There will be 7,600 feet of tunnelling, 1,800 feet in the upper Kicking Horse, 2,400 in the lower Kicking Horse, 2,200 in the Columbia canyon, none in the east slope of the Selkirk, and 1,200 in the west slope of the Selkirk. The longest tunnel will be 1,400 feet in length, the next 1,000 and the others from 150 to 600 feet. The following are the elevations: summit of Rockies 5,300 feet, mouth of the Kicking Horse 2,541 feet, crossing of the Columbia 2,392, summit of the Selkirk 4,316, west crossing of Columbia 1,436, summit of the Eagle pass in the gold range west of the Columbia 1,836 feet. The total distance from the end of the track at the summit of the Rockies to Savona's ferry, the terminus of the Onderdonk contract, is 270 miles. This is all that remains to be completed.

Montreal fur market Dec. 5: Beaver \$2.50 to \$3 per lb., bear per skin \$6 to \$8, cub \$3 to \$4, fisher \$4 to \$6, red fox \$1, cross fox \$2 to \$3, lynx \$2 to \$3, marten 75c to 90c, mink 75c to \$1, muskrat 8c to 10c, otter \$10 to \$12, skunk 40c to 60c.

J. Alph. Livingstone, of that greatest and best, the temperance colonization society, is at present under a cloud and does not sit in the counsels of the fathers of the society as of yore. The courts will doubtless have something odoriferous if not spicy when the scales of justice are trotted out.

Knox church in Winnipeg is without a choir, not from choice but from necessity. The choir which supplied the worshippers at that shrine with music resigned lately almost in a body on account of some of the members of the congregation having alluded to them as shop girls. The Free Press alludes to this as an unfortunate affair. Just so. If the church had been governed by the traditions of the elders there would have been no choir to sneer at or to resign: if the members of the congregation alluded to had not been shoddy-aristocratic, snobbish and unchristian they would not have considered a shop girl or any other girl honestly earning her living a fit subject for sneers; and if the members of the choir had not been quite as snobbish and unchristian as the members of the congregation they would not have considered an allusion to their being shop girls an insult no matter by whom made, with what intention, or whether it was the fact or not.

MARRIED.

LEPROHON-LAMOUREUX.—On the 8th inst., at Fort Saskatchewan, by Rev. Father Lestanc, Corporal J. E. Leprohon, of the N.W.M.P., to Miss Emma Lamoureux, of Fort Saskatchewan.

Montreal papers please copy.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, January 11th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	-7	-30
Sunday,	-4	-16
Monday,	17	-10
Tuesday,	24	3
Wednesday,	0	0
Thursday,	29	-10
Friday,	36	11
Barometer rising,	27.480.	

GREAT REDUCTION IN WINTER GOODS

AT

THE OLD LOG STORE.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS—

A few on hand yet to be sold cheap.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS—

Grey blankets, Cornwall blankets, white two-and-half point, white three point, white three-and-a-half point, white four point. Large stock will be sold cheap for cash.

FUR CAPS and Tuques, Woollen Socks, Drawers and Undershirts. These goods will be disposed of at a slight advance on cost to make room for spring importations.

Parties in want of grain and flour sacks would do well to give us a call.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER.

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land commissioner.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.